C C. McCRUMMEN, Travelling Agent. All postmasters will please act as agents for us. All former agencies are hereby revoked. August 18, 1858.

Special Notice.

The STANDARD is conducted strictly upon the CASH system all papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time by which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified OUR WEEKS before their time is out, by a cross mark on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paer will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.

Weekly Standard \$2 per annum, in advance. Semi- Weekly Standard \$4 per annum. do.

## Arrangements for the Session.

The Standard of Saturday next will appear in a new dress; and from the ensuing week until the close of the session the paper will be issued three times a week, to wit, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, to our semi weekly subscribers.

The price of the Tri Weekly for the session will be one dollar, and of the Weekly paper fifty cents. All subscribers to the Semi-Weekly paper will receive the Tri-Weekly free of extra charge.

The price of the Semi-Weekly by the year is four dollars-of the Weekly, two dollars, cash in advance. The Weekly Standard will be sent to clubs at the following rates: Six copies for ten dollars-ten copies for fifteen dollars.

We have employed competent Reporters for the two houses of the Legislature, and our readers may expect to be kept fully posted in the proceedings of that body. Congress will assemble again on the first Monday of next month; and having secured the services of an able and well informed Washington correspodent, our readers will also be regularly advised of the sayings and doings in the federal metropolis. Now is the time to subscribe.

## The Fruits of Know-Nothingism.

Our readers are well informed as to the state of society in Baltimore for the last two or three years -the bloodshed, the murders, the riots on election days, and the general disregard of law which have attended and marked in almost ineffaceable characters the reign of Know Nothingism in that City .-These outrages have at length become so numerous and so flagrant that about two hundred of the best citizens of Baltimore have united together and formed a " City Reform Association," the object of which is to protect the ballot box, restore order, and guarantee the safety of persons and property. This Association professes to be above party, and to leave its members free, while they unite to secure the objects referred to, to consult their own individual feelings in relation to political parties. Some of the Baltimore papers have noticed the movement in commendatory terms, and look to it as, the only means of restoring order and re-asserting the power of the law: and the impression of all good citizens seems to be, that if this movement shall fail and the reign movement. The officers of the Association have is- been re-elected. sued an address to the people of Baltimore and the public generally, which we copy as follows from the Daily Exchange:

that a state of things exists in this community under which its members can no longer rest in safety or without disgrace, have united themselves together under the name of the City Reform Association, for the purpose of vindicating and preserving their-powhich, in their judgment, render such an organization indispensable at this time, are so patent, and involve so deeply and notoriously the good name of the city and the material interests of every man within its borders, as to supersede the necessity for any elaborate exposition of them here. It is sufficient to say-what cannot, they believe, be denied, with any decent respect for the truth-that there is no reasonable and sufficient security in Baltimore for person, property or franchise, under the existing administration of the laws. A system of recognized violence and despotic ruffianism has grown to maturity and power, as a very element of government, under the inefficiency of a police force, as ample as it is costly, but which, in spite of individual and meritorious exceptions, is defective alike in morale, material and administration. Organized bands of conspirators and departments of industry; controlling the owners of property in the exercise of their rights over it, as well as in the employment of labor in connection with it, and driving humble and peaceful men from the lawful field of their honest livelihood and toil.-Outrages, by day and night, upon unoffending citizens; robberies on the public highways; savage assaults upon voters while vainly attempting to exercise the right of suffrage; murders of men, at their own hearths and in the streets-have become the burden of the press, until even the grossest enormities have almost ceased to startle a community, to which scarce anything would be a novelty but peace and good government. The comparative infrequency of arrests; the facility with which the most notorious offenders find release upon insufficient security; the tardiness of trial, the uncertainty of conviction and the inadequacy of punishment, even when the crime is most henious and glaring-all tend, if left alone, to the perpetuation of a misrule which is utterly subversive of the objects of civilized society.-If, to such an array, be added the crowning outrage and shame of the last election day—when the purity the ballot-box was made a public mockery, and the secrecy of the ballot itself, a farce; when access to the polis was rendered impossible, except at the armed and absolute pleasure of the most abandoned wretches among us; when the most sacred and fundamental prerogative of citizenship was trodden down, with perfect impunity, in the presence of the constituted authorities, and the great mass of this whole community was disfranchised by force and ostentatious fraud, before the eyes and without the intervention of the officers of the law-there surely can be no need of dwelling further upon the causes which have induced the members of this Association to leave the quiet of their homes and business for the purposes of their present organization. They have felt such a step to be demanded not less by their own rights and interests than by the reputation of the city, which such atrocities, unrebuked, have so sadly

The members of this Association believe that the evils under which they and their fellow-citizens are suffering, are susceptible of easy cure, within the scope of the existing laws, with good faith and reasonable efficiency on the part of those who are charged with their administration. But they see enough, in the experience of the past, to satisfy them that a temporary diminution or suspension of those evils is no guaranty for their permanent suppression, and that no momentary effervescence of official vigilance or activity affords any certainty of the re-establishment of order and good government. They are convinced that the only positive security against the continuance of such grievances and their augmentation, in the future, is the combined and resolute action of the citizens themselves, within the limits of the law also. They have therefore pledged them-

out the city, in vindicating and re-establishing their rights and restoring the good name of Baltimore. It is their declared purpose so to unite in guarantying hereafter the purity of the ballot box and absolute freedom of access thereto, and in promoting and securing, by all lawful and fair means, the election of honest, competent and faithful men, without distinction of party, to the various offices of Municipal, Judicial and Executive trust in this city. Every mem ber of the Association, while binding himself to the exclusion of party purposes and preferences from its counsels and action, remains free and uncommitted to pursue his political convictions in all matters of general government and policy. The Association has been organ zed by the election of the permanent officers, whose names are subscribed hereto. As its first and most appropriate public act it has resolved to make the present appeal to the community, and its members therefore respectfully and earnestly invite their fellow-citizens to co operate with them, by the formation of kindred associations in the different wards, with a view to the peaceable and lawful attainment of the objects which they have disclosed, and which are a common and vital necessity to men of every honest calling and every shade of political

The following, from one of our exchanges, will show how the late election in Baltimore was managed by the Know Nothings:

"How the Baltimore Election was Managed -One of the judges of the recent Baltimore election, named Ballard, publishes a letter in the Baltimore Sun, giving a history of what he saw on election day. Any doubts that may have been raised as to the fraudulent character of the election, are entirely put to rest by the testimony of this witness. He says that before the hour for opening the polls, a crowd of men and boys congregated about the window, openly asserting that no one should vote who did not vote the Swann ticket. Gentlemen of known respectability and standing, who were suspected of an intention to vote otherwise, were rudely thrust from the polls .-Men and boys voted as often as they pleased; and the officers permitted tickets to be taken from supposed electors within backs and omnibusses, and nanded by third parties into the ballot-box; and in nearly every case two or three times as many votes were handed in as there were persons in the backs. Those who offered to vote tickets not marked on the back were not permitted to vote at all, while other favored individuals stepped up with a properly marked ticket in each hand and deposited them both in the box. Mr. Ballard says that he left the window early in the day, determined to have nothing to do with the election as a judge, but he remained a spectator of the proceedings. From a seat in the back part of the room where the election officers sat, he witnessed a continued repetition of voting by the same persons until their faces became as familiar as the sun. From votes taken at the time, he confidently affirms that one person voted in that ward from eighty to one hundred times, and that his ballot was received as often as offered. From an intimate knowledge of the people of the ward, he is confident that not more than one thousand legal votes were polled, although the returns showed nearly thirty two hundred. To sustain this assertion, he went to the troub e of canvassing, since the election, and in six blocks containing about 120 voters, found that one hundred did vote, showing how large the illegal poll must have been.

This testimony adds to the general weight of fact. going to show that the government of Baltimore is n the hands of lawless and reckless partizans, and that they have been aided and abetted by the autho rities who should have restrained them. An election law that admits of such gross corruption certainly needs amendment. If a register of the names of all persons voting was kept and preserved, similar to that of Pennsylvania, it would be easy to detect and expose these wholesa'e frauds upon the ballot-

The Recent Elections.

The Black Republican majority for Governor in New York, is about 20,000. The Legislature of the State is about two-thirds Black Republican. The of the "Plug Uglies" shall continue, the character | members of Congress stand 26 Black Republicans, of the City will be lost and its prosperity greatly if 5 Democrats and two anti-Lecompton Democrats.not fatally retarded. Such men as Samuel W. Smith, This calculation concedes the ninth District to Kem-John V. L. McMahon, S. Teackle Wallis, Frank Key | ble, Democrat; but late New York Black Republi-Howard, and James H. Barney are at the head of the | can papers claim that Haskin, anti-Lecompton, has

The Tribune claims that New York is anti-Democratic by one hundred thousand majority, and insists that but for the blunders which the Black Republi-"A number of the citizens of Baltimore, believing | can leaders committed in fusing with the Know Nothings, that this majority would have been polled for Morgan. It says: "It was our interest and duty to have drawn to ourselves the great bulk of the American party by undertaking and executing all litical, personal and civil rights. The evils and abuses | the laudable purposes of their organization." As it was, however, there can be no doubt that the great bulk of the Know Nothinge voted with the Black

> New Jersey has elected three Black Republicans and two anti-Lecompton Democrats to Congress .-The Legislature is fusion by 15 majority.

> Michigan has elected three Black Republicans and one Democrat to Congress. The whole State ticket is black, and the Legislature ditto.

> Illinois has elected a small majority to her Legis-

lature favorable to the re election of Douglas. The next House of Representatives will be Black Republican, or fusion, or anti-Democratic, or whatever you may choose to call it. One hundred and outlaws have usurped open mastery over importante four Black Republicans and twelve anti-Lecompton Democrats have already been elected; and it seems to be quite certain that in no event can the national Democracy make such gains as will secure the House. We must, therefore, look to the Senate and to the President to protect our Constitutional rights. With the House of Representatives against us they can do nothing absolutely for us, but they can break and turn aside the storm of abolition hate, which, if unchecked, would soon end in disruption and civil war.

> IRELAND'S PROSPERITY. - The Incumbered Estates Court of Ireland, which has been rendered permanent, was established in 1849. From the filing of the first petition up to the 31st of August last, the total number of petitions of all kinds presented was 4413, on which 3547 absolute orders for sale were made. Dividing the estates into separate lots, there were no fewer than 11,024 lots sold, while the number of conveyances executed by the commissioners amounted to 8364, the general practice being, when the same person purchased more than one lot, to include all in the same conveyance. The number of Irish purchasers amounted to 8258, involving capital to an extent of £19,000,000 (say \$95,000,000,) while the English, Scotch and foreign purchasers numbered 324, the purchase money paid by them amounting to £3,160,224 (\$15,801,120.) The gross produce of sales is set down at £23,161,093 6s 7d., including £500,000 for interest at 5 per cent. charged purchasers, and out of this total sum there has been distributed £21,934,696, (\$109,673,480.) This surely is one of the chief causes of the increasing prosperity of Ireland.

THE CUMBERLAND FAIR.-We are glad to learn from the Favetteville papers that the Cumberland County Fair, held last week, was in every respect successful. The Carolinian of Friday says:

"We have barely time to make a brief notice of the Fair. A dreary rain is falling to day (Friday) which will mar the crowing festivities of the season but notwithstanding, we are hapy to learn that in the number of articles on exhibition and the number of visitors in attendance, the Fair this year exceeds in interest any previous one held in the County. The Committee have reason to be gratified at their success. Thursday evening an impromptu ball brought together the young folks from the country and town, and added no little to the gavety of the occasion. On the whole, the Fair was highly selves to each other, to join, with such affiliated societies as may be formed, for like purposes, through-

The Hydraulic Elevator. Dr. Daniel DuPre, of this City, has exhibited and explained to us at our request, the model of a recent invention of his, which is very ingenious, and is des tined, we think, to be very useful.

The Hydraulic Elevator, or elevator of water, consists first of a flanged cogged wheel driven by a pinion as the regulator of its speed. Secondly, of a flat, curved cogged link chain revolving over the wheel above described. Thirdly, to the above links are secured a series of buckets so constructed that they will not discharge their contents until they pass the centre of periphery of the above wheel. Fourthly, the direction of the chain in the bottom of the well is secured by a simple guide flanged pulley of wood; the distance from bottom of well and tension of chain are governed by elongated double bevelled keys secured in a simple frame. Fifthly, this general geering is so arranged as to enable the operator to stand on the ground and lift or carry the water to any desired height.

The advantages of this water elevator are as follows: It possesses a two-fold capacity over any pump now in use, the power employed being equal. It is entirely independent of atmospheric pressure, which is the great embarrassing principle in the elevation of water; and it is particularly adapted to Railroad purposes, as no extreme of cold in our country can defeat its uniform operation. It will carry down and discharge in volume as much pure air under the surface of the water as it discharges water, thereby dispelling noxious gasses. By the proper adjustment of a semi-circular trough in the bottom of the well it will act as a dredge in cleaning out the well; and a child of eight years of age will be able to raise water with it fifty feet.

We understand Dr. DuPre has filed his caveat for this Invention in the Patent Office, and the probability is that it conflicts with no principle which has been patented The inventor is a gentleman of integrity and enterprise. What he says may be relied on; and he will lose no time in bringing this useful invention fully before the public.

## The Speakership of the House.

We have taken no part whatever in the election of Speakers or other public officers, nor do we propose to do so; but we have published, from time to time, communications from members of the Legislature and others setting forth the clai us and qualifications of their favorites for the Speakerships. This is in accordance with the strictest neutrality, especially as we have given place to nothing reflecting in the slightest degree upon any gentleman who has been named for these places.

The following article from the Democratic Pioneer of November the 2d, is published at the request of several friends; and though not written for the Standard, these friends have adopted it as their own, and it may, therefore, be justly regarded in the light of a communication for this journal. We very cheerfully lay it before our readers:

"THE SPEAKERSHIP .- There have been some expressions of opinion in various portions of the State touching the selections of Speakers for the two Houses of the next Legislature. We had designed holding our peace upon this question, and felt a willingness to leave the matter to the care of those more directly interested. Our friends in other quarters, however, have designated certain gentlemen as especially qualified for these important posts, and as we always like to have a finger in every pie that is to be served out, our conclusion is now to give expression to our preference also, and to bring forward the name of a gentleman eminently worthy of the honor of being selected to preside over the deliberations of the House of Commons. We allude to J. C. Badham, E-q., of Edenton.

The choice could not fall upon one more worthy or better qualified to discharge the delicate duties attendant upon the position, and his election would be but a just tribute to the valuable services which he has rendered to his party, and a deserved compliment to the indomitable Democracy which he represents. Mr. Badham is not a stranger in the Legislature, and we presume his name is familiar to many in every section of the State. He has won for himself an enviable reputation, and ranked among the most efficient and useful members of the body to which he was elected. His elevation to the Speaker's chair would be received with infinite satisfaction by the Democracy of the 1st District."

New York has voted by a large majority to endorse the infamous and assassin-like sentiments of Senator Seward, as announced in his Rochester speech. The people of New York have declared by their votes that slavery shall not be extended, but that, on the contrary, the institution as it exists in the States shall be gradually but surely abolished .-Will the Southern people submit to such a policy? The South is very quiet just now, and her people will remain quiet for a time. "Still as the breeze, but dreadful as the storm." 1860 approaches, and we will then see the final action of the free States, They are driving the nail now, -will they clinch it in 1860? We will see.

HAWKS'S HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA. - We return our thanks to the publishers, Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son, of Fayetteville, for the second volume of this highly interesting and valuable work. We have not had time to read it carefully, but we may safely say that we have never glanced through any book with so much interest and pleasure as we have this. We will make some extracts hereafter; meanwhile we invite the attention of our readers to the extracts in our paper to day copied from the Observer.

The work may be obtained at the Bookstores in

THE BAPTIST CONVENTION .- This body will assemble in this City to-day, Wednesday. To morrow night, we learn, the large and elegant new Church will be dedicated. The Rev. Dr. Burroughs, a distinguished Minister from Richmond, is expected

THE COAL INTEREST OF GREAT BRITAIN. - From the report of the English Inspectors of coal mines. we learn that during the last twelve months, 230,000 persons were employed in and about the coal mines of Great Britain, and that about 661 million tons of coal were raised. The loss of life by accident was about one person killed in each 224 employed, and one person killed for each 64,751 tons of coal raised.

Hon. Burton Craige. - Our immediate representative the Hon. Burton Craige, having just returned from Tenessee, is now at home looking remarkably well. While Mr. Craige enjoys the confidence of his political friends in the highest degree, his personal merits have secured him the admiration and esteem of all. - Salisbury Banner.

MR. CLINGMAN'S ADDRESS-We publish the Address of Hon, Thomas L Clingman, before the State Agricultural Society, entire to-day, to the exclusion of almost every thing else. It will richly repay an attentive perusal. It is a triumphant vindication of the "Old North State" from the many aspersions which have been cast upon her by persons totally ignorant of her character and resources. Every North Carolinian will rise from its perusal feeling about six inches taller. It has passed into a proverb that "North Carolina is a good State to emigrate from." Mr. Clingman has conclusively shown that she is a good State to remain in and if her resources were fully developed and all her energies brought into action, she would soon become the "Empire State" of the South .- Ashville News.

For the Standard THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND ITS PERILS. MESSES. EDITORS: Recent political events in this country, suggest to my mind a few reflections, as peculiarly appropriate to the state of things now existing around us. Whether these events are the premonitory symptoms of a premature decay in the body politic, or whether they indicate an inherent weakness in the system itself, are matters of much speculation and controversy. Sure it is, we are often exposed to dangers growing out of sectional heart-burnings and the intemperate clashings of ultra sentiments, promising to promote the public good, through methods diverse and oft-times alarming. A difference in domestic institutions, will necesssarily produce a contrariety of opinions, but they should be so tempered with liberality and justice as to leave no evil effects from their free and unrestrained expression. History and human experience have proved with the clearness of a beam of light, that a people cannot long maintain free institutions, who seek to impair confidence in each other, by as sailing interests which it is the highest duty of the government to protect. A cursory observer can see that we are not floating on tranquil seas, with favoring winds and cloudless skies, to make our journey one of long and uninterrupted harmony and peace. What can restore to all sections their rights, and give the country the repose it so earnestly desires, -is a question worthy not only of the consideration of the statesman, but also of the pri-

The history of the Democratic party, is so familiar to your readers, that any extended observations upon this point, will be entirely useless. It is coeval with the government, and its measures of public policy have signally exemplified their wisdom, in the trials through which we have so successfully passed. Discarding the centralizing dogmas of Alexander Hamilton, they confer upon the government ample privileges and immunities to protect the interests of the States, without infringing upon any rights compatible with their well being as separate communities. These tenets of our faith command the admiration of men, from the conviction they carry with them of their justice, and their adaptation to the harmony and beauty of our federative

Amid the disintegration of parties, we have seen the Democratic party surmount the perils and dangers which have dissolved other political organizations. Whether in its struggles with the United States Bank, or in its efforts to crush an odious aristocracy of manufacturers, or in its resistance to foreign aggressions at the point of the sabre and the bayonet, it has stood forth as the conservator of the grandest ideas of republican government ever educed from the mind of man. If its trials have been great, its triumphs have been the more splendid, from the ordeal to which it has been subjected. Other organizations have arisen and succeeded for a brief period, but they have fallen before an avenging public opinion, leaving not even the debris of a respectable corporal's guard to form a rallying-point for a future conflict. With the Democratic party a defeat is not an annihilation, nor does it temporary expedients and paltry subterfuges to recover a lost prestige, but appeals to the sober and reflecting judgment of the people to restore its principles to their wonted supremacy. It is not my purpose to recur to the past achievements of our party, but simply to refer to its position and its perils, in the present excited condition of the coun-

During the existence of the Whig party, the two parties were not divided by geographical lines.-Each had its friends in the slave as well as in the non slaveholding States. "Upon the ruins of the Whig party," arose Know Nothingism, whose shortlived successes were marked by heart-revolting saturnalias of blood, such as will proclaim its shame to coming generations. That, too, except in a few cities and isolated districts has passed away as a "tale that is told." We now behold too formidable political organizations in the country; one professedly sectional, and the other national. Between them we must choose.

That enlightened statesman, John C. Calhoun, dated the most decided abolition movements in this country, as commencing in 1835. Certain it is, societies then sprang up throughout the North, and during the administration of Mr. Van Buren gave much trouble to the South. Incendiary documents were sent into the slaveholding States, while emissaries in the nefarious and treasonable work of abolitionism were not slow in trying to excite the slaves to rebellion against their owners. Since 1835, the dimensions of this party have increased to a powerful organization. Prior to 1856, it was unable to carry a single free State, but in the Presidential election of that year Fremont swept New England, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, and the populous States of New York and Ohio. It seeks to get control of the government, to accomplish its unholy designs, and to dissolve the ties of tellowship and good-will which ought to exist between the North and the

Last winter Kansas applied for admission into the Union, with a legally framed constitution, establishing slavery. The emigrant fid societies of New England had thrown the Territory into the wildest state of excitement. Collisions between the proslavery and anti-slavery men were of frequent occurrence, and blood, conflagration, and rapine were witnessed within her borders. The Lecompton Constitution came before Congress with the strong recommendation of the President, for the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union. The dogma had often been proclaimed that the North would never consent to see the "area of slavery extended," by receiving a slave State into the Contederacy, and from the opposition raised against the Lecompton Constitution it seemed the dogma was to be faithfully obeyed. Lecompton was repulsed, eschewed, and rejected. A compromise was offered, and Lecompton was sent back to the people, with its claims to the public domain restricted to about one half of its demands, and recently it received its quietus by the verdict of the inhabitants. But another difficulty presents itself, and threatens trouble to the country. It is a disposition on the part of a few men, who with worse than punic faith, desire to force Kansas into the Union, because she has decided against slavery as a part of her social system. If compromises are but the play-things of legislators, then it is time for us to prepare to assume a posi-tion, beyond which it would be degradation and dishonor to retreat.

Again, we hear assaults made upon the Supreme Court, because it pronounced a distasteful decision to the Black Republicans, in the case of Dred Scott es John A Sandford. By this decision, two important principles were established. First, the Missouri Restriction of 1820 was pronounced unconstitutional, and secondly, that negroes are not "citizens" of the United States, according to the Constitution. The Black Republicans contend that Congress has plenary power to legislate over the subject of, slavery in the territories, and also avow the equality of the white and black races, in all the rights pertaining to ct zenship. Now the abolitionists in their crusade against Southern institutions, desire to remodel the Supreme Court, which they call the "citadel of slavery," by changing the mode of appointing judges, and thus seeking to make our highest judicial tribunal a mere exponent of anti-slavery opinions. If this bulwark of the Constitution, composed of men of lea ning, integrity, and patriotism, must succumb to the diabolical power of Black Republicanism, then we shal be brought to the painful necessity of acting in obedience to that great law of nature, which enjoins upon us the importance of self-preservation.

In the preceding paragraphs, I have briefly traced out without going into a general argument, the perils by which we are encompassed. It is preposterous to asseverate that those effete organizations called Whigs and Know Nothings could, if resuscitated and placed in power, restore harmony to the Union by a fair and administration of the just government. They had their times of trial, and were denationalized by the spirit of fanaticism so prevalent in the North. In antagonism to this coalition of factions in the free States stands the Democratic party, battling for the ascendency of sound constitutional principles. No one can pretend to deny, who has the least regard for truth, that the only formidable parties in this country are the Democrats and the Black Republicans. It is known, too, that upon the result of their conflicts must depend the fate of the Union. This crisis has not yet reached its momentous turning-point, but in two short years fanaticism will destroy or conservatism will preserve the institutions under which we now

It is a fundamental doctrine of our faith, that this

government is one of limited powers, and operates alike in its influences upon all the States. Congress cannot discriminate in its legislation in favor of one section to the detriment of the other. The territories are the common property of the United States, open for the settlement of all its citizens, with any species of property they may carry with them. A State has the right either to sanction or abolish slavery. Constitutional compacts must be observed. The decisions of the Supreme Court must be acquiesced in as the supreme law of the land. These are the vital and important doctrines upon which the Democratic party from year to year goes before the country. The issues are fairly made up, and the final decision must soon be announced

The history of the Democratic party has been one of faithful adherence to the principles of the Constitution. In Congress its votes have uniformly been given in opposition to agitation, and in maintenance of the rights of both sections. It is the only hope and stay of the Republic. The South particularly should give it a cordial and united support. To divide, is to expose our weakness, and to encourage the enemy with the ultimate hope of destroying the institution of slavery. The times are full of danger. "Coming events" seem to cast dark and fearful shadows before them. If this government is to fall before the incensed power of fanaticism, and its monuments and its trophies to perish in the deplorable catastrophe, the Democratic party will have proved itself willing to protect the fabric, but powerless to avert its destruction.

W. V. G. Washing on City, Oct 29, 1858.

The Georgia Legislature.

AUGUSTA. Ga., Nov. 4th.-The Legislature of this State met here yesterday. The Governor's message is very long and quite an ultra anti bank document. The Governor recommends the prohibition of the circulation of bank bills of denomination under ten or twenty dollars. He also advises the adoption of a State sub-!reasury. The whole message is deveted exclusively to State affairs.

Flora Temple and Reindeer.

ADRIAN, Mich., Nov. 4.-A trotting match took place here to-day between Flora Temple and Reindeer. The former won in three straights heats .-Time-2:30, 2:28 and 2:28.

Weather at Boston.

Boston, Nov.-The weather to-day has been exremely unpleasant, a heavy easterly rain storm prevailing all day.

Movements of General Walker.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 4.—General William Walker passed through this city to-day en route to Wash-

Political Rejoicings. Boston, Nov. 5.-The Anti Buchanan Democrats ere are in great giee over the defeat of the Administration in Illinois, and fired a salute of one hundred guns this evening, in commemoration of it.

with a grand jubilee and torchlight procession.

Douglas Rejoicings. HARTFORD, CONN. Nov. 5 .- There is great rejoicing here among the Douglas Democracy. Thirtywo guns were fired in the Park this afternoon, in honor of his victory in Illinois.

Later from Europe.

St. Johns, Nov. 5. - The steamer Circassian from Liverpool on the 26th Oct., arrived to-day. The Arabia arrived out on the 24th. The British steamer Gorgon had arrived at Liverpool from her sounding voyage for another sub marine cable from Newfoundland to the British Chan-

Cotton closed dull, and all qualities had slightly

Breadstuffs were very dull. Provisions closed dull. Consols 981 a 985.

Hon. Thos L. CLINGMAN, - This distinguished gentleman on his return from a visit to his venerable mother in Yadkin county, tarried a few hours in Salisbury last week waiting for the train to convey him to Georgia to transact some private business,-Salisbury Banner.

ENCOURAGING. - There were more widows married during the last six months in England and Ireland, than within the former six years.

## THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET. NOVEMBER 6, 1858. COTTON-The tendency has been downwards, sales were nade on Monday at 11 cents, ranging since then down to SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Sells readily at 431/4to 44c. FLOUR-Has declined with sales at \$6 00@6 50. CORN-Prices are higher, some sales have been made at 90 cents .- Carolinian.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

NOVEMBER 6, 1858. TURPENTINE—Further sales yesterday of 900 bbls., and this morning 444 do. at \$3 10 for virgin and yellow dip, SPIRITS TURPENTINE -100 bbls, changed hands yesterday at 47 cents & gallon. No sales this morning. No sales reported in Rosin.

TAR-Sale yesterday of 40 bbls. at \$2 25 2 bbl.

PETERSBURG MARKET.

REMARKS-The weather for out-door business has been very unfavorable, and we hear of but little having beer done. The Fair has also interfered very materially with the produce business this week, and transactions have been very limited. Cotton is nominally down to 11c. for prime COTTON—Owing to the unfavorable state of the weather for out-door business, the transactions in this article have been very light for the past two days. The general tone of the market is quiet. Holders evince no disposition to sell unless at full prices, owing to the falling off in receipts and the improved tone of the Southern markets. Sales for the week foot up about 1,500 bales. Receipts for the same time about 1,000 bales. Stock of new held in first hands 700 to 800 bales, (a reduction of 405 bales compared with last week.) The receipts of Cotton for the present month add up by wagons and Railroad about 6,250 bales, and the sales for the same period 5,500 bales. Receipts for the season commencing 1st September 7,800 bales. Sales for same

WHEAT-There was a good feeling in the market to-day on 'Change, and the offerings were readily taken of desira-ble grades, at a basis of \$1 52@1 53 for prime White, and \$1 33@1 35 for Red. To effect sales of medium and common grades a heavy reduction in price has to be granted by sellers, and for such the market is exceedingly dull. CORN-Market dull and demand light. Prime 80c. PRODUCE - We have no material change to notice in the

BACON-Is a little higher. TOB (CCO-The market to-day was more active and prices were something better. Receipts very light.
DRIED APPLES-\$1 50@1 75-25 fbs. to the bushel. DRIED PEACHES-\$5 50@6 00-40 lbs. to the bushel. LEATHER—Is in fair request at unchanged prices.

EXCHANGE—State funds on N York, Philadelphia and Saltimore %@1/2 with an upward tendency.
GUANO-No. 1 Peruvian is in brisk demand, and we

CLOVER SEED-No new in market; old are held at LARD-Is in fair request at 131/20141/c. for prime Virginia and North-Carolina in kegs-Stock light. SUGAR - Very firm and tendency up.
MOLASSES-The supply in market is small and prices

aow quote at \$60.

APPLE BRANDY-New 80c. to \$1; Old \$1 25@1 50.

ROPE—We quote good Jute 13/c., common 6@7c.
FLOUR has advanced. We quote S. F. at \$5.75; Extra
\$7.75, and Family \$3.75 in a retail way. Large lots could COFFEE—There is a moderate business doing in this article with more firmness, but we do not quote it higher.— Express.

NORFOLK MARKET. BY M'PHEETERS & GHISELIN. Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

NOVEMBER 6, 1858 FLOUR-The market is quite dull and Flour has a down-FLOUR—The market is quite dull and Flour has a downward tendency. We quote S. F. \$5%@6; Extra \$8%@6%; Family \$7@7%. Flour in sacks is very dull, the market being completely overstocked, and sales have been made as low as \$2.50@2.75 for Family in sacks.

COTTON—The continued unfavorable news has still further depressed the market, and sales were made to day at 11c. There is very little activity at the decline, buyers generally auticipating still lower prices. generally anticipating still lower prices.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine is scarce and wanted at 47c. Common Rosin \$1.30. Tar dull. DRIED FRUIT—Apples are in demand at \$1 70@1 75.
Peaches are dull at \$534@514.
B. E. PEAS \$1 50. BEESWAX 30c. FLAXSEED \$1 50

SALT-L. B. \$1 40@1 45. G. A. 99@950.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES!

The World's Last Great Wonder! THE PRINCESS ROYAL PATENT LOOPED EXTENSION BRIDAL SKIRT! STEELE EXTENSION SKIRT without a stitch! A

A Skirt vibrating upon Looped Hinges! Made entirely by Machiners! An indestructible Skirt! An adjustable Skirt with an adjustable Bustle! No Wear out—No Tear out!

To be found at

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER'S. Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1858.

TO BE FOUND AT W. H. & R. S. TUCK Ladies' 8 Spring Skeleton Skirts at 1 75 8716

Remember to call at W. H. & R. S. Tucker's, as they

have just received 300 of the above Skirta. Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1858. HAWKS'S

HISTORY OF NORTH-CAROLINA. THE 2D VOLUME is now published. It embraces the

period of the Proprietary Government, from 1668 to It forms a handsome 8vo. volume of 591 pages. The sub-scription price was half a cent a page; but the price of this volume is less, say \$2 75 in cloth binding, \$3 in Library sheep, and \$3 25 in half calf. It will be sold only son

Owing to the difficulty of securing Agents in many parts of the State, we will forward it by mail or otherwise free of postage, on receipt of the price; or both volumes for \$5 cloth, \$4 50 sheep, or \$5 half A liberal discount made to Agents, or others, who buy to E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 3, 1858.

HAWKS'S HISTORY OF NORTH-CARO-W. L. POMEROY.

Ralegh, Nov. 9, 1858. SALESMAN OR BOOK-KEEPER. TANTED BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation in some W good house, either as Salesmean or Book-Keeper. Has over ten years' experience in this State and New York City. Best of references as to business qualifications or

moral character. Address Editors of this paper. OYSTERS-FRESH, & WARRANTED SO. VERY AETERNOON, on the arrival of the Raleigh and Gaston Train, Fresh Oysters, opened the morning of the day of their arrival, may be found in the rear of the

Telegraph Office. Remember the place—entrance from Market Square. Price \$1 25 per Gallon. CHARLES REID, Agent. Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1858.

NEW FEATURES-FIFTH YEAR COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION. SUPERB ENGRAVINGS! BEAUTIFUL ART JOURNAL!

VALUABLE PREMIUMS, &c. &c.!

THIS popular Art Association, now in its fifth year of unparallelled success, having purchased, and engraved on steel, Herring's great painting, "The VILLAGE BLACK-SMITH," will now issue copies (to subscribers only) on heavy TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Every person remitting THREE DOLLARS, will receive a copy of the suberb Steel Engraving, after Herring's cele-The Rebuplicans are also enthusiastic over their recent victories, and are preparing to honor them

The Village Blacksmith. Also a copy of the beautif

Cosmopolitan Art Journal, An elegantly illustrated quarto Magazine. Also free season tickets of admission to the Eastern (or Dusseldorf,) and Western Galleries of the Association. There will also be given to the subscribers several bundred valuable works of Art, comprising fine Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Sculptures, &c., &c., from celebrated American

Subscriptions will be received up to Jan. 1, 1859. On the evening of that date the premiums will be awarded to For full particulars, see December ART JOURNAL, price 50 cents. Specimen copies sent to those desiring to subscribe, on the receipt of 18 cents in postage s amps or coin.

Address C. L. DERBY, ACTUARY C. A. A.,

548 Broadway, N. Y.,

Or THOS. CARTEE, Raleigh, N. C. November 9, 1958.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTICE.

N AND AFTER MONDAY, the 8th inst., the commun on AND AFTER MONDAY, the Stu inst., the commu-nication by Telegraph to and from this City, will be suspended for the space of ten days or two weeks, to ena-ble the Company to transfer their Wire from the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad to the new Poles just erected upon the Central Road between Raleigh and Goldsboro', when, with a new and substantial Line our patrons may rely upon speedy prompt and reliable communication at all times. speedy, prompt and reliable communication at all times, and with all the principal points in the United States and

J. R. DOWELL, Superintendent, November 5, 1858.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, AT RA-LEIGH, for the month ending 1st November, 1858. Allen, R J Marshall, Thomas E McCullers, John Ashe, W S Hon

Allen, Juo Mantone, Ben Brown, W S Nesmith, J P Nyer, J R Brown, Seth B Brunt, Augustus Olive, Merrill Brown, S Miss

Boyden, John A Brown, Sallie E Pfohl, G B Mrs Boyce, J P Rev Patter, Zachariah Pishon, R Barber, Eveline S Miss Patterson, Duncan Blalock, Martha Mrs Panshes, Chails Widow of Buffaloe, J G M Parish, A W Bates, Enoch Perry, Cammon Petritt, Henry

Barringer, D M Hon Boles, Frank Robinson, Yankee Coroner of Wake Co Ruffin, E F Mrs Cawthorn, A S Rudavill, Mary A Mrs Rhem, Joseph L Ryan, Prof Clarke, Geo

Dennoody, Jno A Sherwood, B R Everet, L C Prof Shaw, Martha E

Felts, Lewis Slade, J F Sperling. G W Fort, Charlotte Ann Miss Frensley, J R Feldhain, Jacob Franklin, Eliza A Strong, J M Dr Stedman, Frank Staupton, Henry Grissom, Lewis F 2 Seaboard & Roanoke

Grady, Susan A Mrs Gilmore, John T Smith, Sallie B Miss Smith, Even A Goodwin, F H Smith Azariah Smith, Franklin Gulley, Lucius J Smith Martha C Gardner, Wm Smith, W H S Green, Martin 2 Smith, Adolphus E Smith, James G Goodwin, James

Henderson, S H Dr Hayley, Thomas S 2 Taylor, Charles Turner, Mary W Honeycut, Turner Thompson, James Terry, Win H Honeycut, Susan Howard, Geo Jr Turner, S S Taylor, Geo C Heath, Turner Hart, Thomas H Howes, Morgan Terril, T G

Hawkins, Phil B Wram, P.J Homfrey, Samuel Wh: e, Caroline L Mrs Wes . James S Wil ams, George We-- Win Capt Wl. er, Joseph Wil as, David Joiner, Wm Jones, Wm F

Jones, Seth Jones, Rufus H Westrow, Thos Wh c. C N Kennedy, Minervey Miss Wils n, Arthur Kittrell, B A. Willer, John Kerr, N C Wonach, E B White, Polly

Lee A C Lancaster, Robert Young, R A Young, Elijah Marshall, C W Persons calling for the above will please say they are advertised.

GEO. T. COOKE, P. M. STOLEN FROM MY STABLE ON SATURA day night last a Bay Mare, about four feet ten inches high, heavy built, short neck, rather low before, carries her head down; has on one shoulder, I think the right, a large

white spot, ten or eleven years old, very short mane. will give a liberal reward for the mare and thief. JOHN R. HARRISON. Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1858.

SEWING MACHINE-PRICE 650. THE "QUAKER CITY" SEWING MACHINES wor's with two threads from the common Spool, making a Double Lock Stitch of unequalled strength and elasticity, which will not rip even if every fourth stitch be out. They will run either Silk, Linen, or Cotton thread—and work

equally well the coarsest Linsey or the finest Muslin. They are undeniably the best Machine in market for Plantation or Family use. Call and examine them immediately.

For sale by

W. H. & B. S. TUCKER. Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1858.

VOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICAtion will be made at the next session of the Legislature of North-Carolina, for a Charter to incorporate the Cas

tawba River Hydraulic Company, for mining and other pur-Nurember 1, 1858.